so far as to charge the United States Government with adopting the Spanish policy of delay until the disaster shall be partially forgotten or discounted. Many of the Spanish officials are said to entertain the opinion that this is the case and to be well pleased with the notion. On the other hand, however, good judges say that all criticism in this vein is made without a knowle of the facts, and that no one save members of the Court of Inquiry and their superiors is aware of all the testimony developed, or of what submarine plans have been made. These also urge that there is no use trying to raise the hull until the wreckage of armor, superstructure, engines, decks, guns and masts has been taken out. To'do this will take time, and the apparatus for it can only be found in the North. It is said that no company in the world ever took a contract for such work, where the blowing-up of the wreck by dynamite was prohibited, lest important evidence be destroyed.

FALSE STORIES OF DISCOVERIES.

But even the most moderate strongly depre any more delay than is absolutely necessary, while all agree that the American people not likely to forget so readily. Rumors of this, that or the other discovery, setting on foot this, that or the other theory, are still rife. In most cases, when run down, they are easily proved false. It is useless to deny that the interest here is much less intense than it was a week ago, but it is ever ready to be kindled into acuteness by any established facts.

The Court of Inquiry is as quiet as the Sphinx, as dignified and as stern. Its members are courteous, but they feel the deep responsibility resting upon them. To talk indiscreetly might not only cost a commission, no matter how high the rank of the holder, but would surely precipitate trouble either here or in the United States. They were not exclusive when on shore, and they dined with Consul-General Les now and again; but the wreck was always

If memory did not give a tinge of tragedy that will linger long around Havana's harbor, the same would be commonplace enough. One would have to be told of the wreck of that \$3,000,000 battle-ship before one could realize anything more than an unsightly pile. Sailboats, tugs and launches ply to and fro all day. Steamers, large and small, arrive and depart, and the bustle of a busy and not especially picturesque harbor comes and goes in the usual fashion. In yonder twisted mass of steel lie, when this dispatch is sent, all that is mortal of more than eighty brave men, who a short time ago prided themselves on being members of one of the best crews that ever sailed the seas. Before this is in print it is fervently hoped that the number will be reduced and the wreck become less of a sepuichre. When the bodies are brought up they are taken to the Spanish dead-barge, and as his boat sails past this marine hearse, joily "José, Pepe or Caisario" drops his mainsail and doffs his red cap in honor of the dead. Well does he know the perils of the sea, and in the presence of a ghastly reminder his political opinions, if need be, are forgotten.

WAS GENERAL LEE'S LIFE THREATENED?

Consul-General Lee is not a nervous man. been under fire too often for that. But to be told by a Spanish friend of a conversation he had overheard in which it was said that the American representative would be killed on February 25 was not a pleasant morsel of news. If any intending assassin comes at General Lee in fair Western fashion, he will have to be quick on the trigger, provided the Consul-General is armed, for General Lee shoots straight and "monatrage quick"

armed, for General Lee shoots straight "monstrous quick."

The arrival of a battalion of more than two the usand regular troops from Barcelona, as already cabled, excited public interest only for the day. Guns were fired, "Vivas" shouted and decorations hung, which the rain soon spoiled, but that was all there was of it. These men, so it is alleged, are the advance guard of a division of eleven thousand Spanish regulars, sent to take the place of the sick and wounded who have returned to Spain within the last few who have returned to Spain within the last few months. If the streets and cafés of Havana are a criterion, Spain does not seem in need of any more officers. Handsome fellows many of them are, though it seems funny to see gold lace on uniforms that look as if they were made of common bed-ticking.

The Spaniards know that Senator Proctor is a close friend of Programs. McKinky, and deput a close friend of Programs.

The Spaniards know that Senator Proctor is a close friend of President McKinley, and, despite his disclaimer of a political mission, they continue to attach considerable importance to his visit at this juncture. Some think that he has been sent here by the President to make a report on the situation, as Mr. Biount was sent to Hawaii by President Cleveland. The Spanish, who, in the main are ignorant of American customs and political methods, cannot understand why a former Secretary of War should come to Hayana, and there are many exprescome to Havana, and there are many expres-sions of surprise that Senator Proctor is not in uniform, instead of in the ordinary and unim-

pressive dress of a civilian.

The arrival of additional divers and diving apparatus by the Mascotte yesterday was halled with satisfaction, but there will be more confidence when a couple of big tugs, with machinery capable of lifting hundreds of tons, come Senor Rivero, Editor of "La Discusion,"

"The general impression here is that the United States Court of Inquiry has already decided that the disaster to the Maine was the result

of an accident."

The grip is prevalent in Havana. It would be a great kindness if the friends of the survivors of the Maine, wounded or well, would send them daily newspapers from the United States, as it is not always possible to get those, and the keenest interest is felt in all news from the North

e day has been clear and beautiful, and the

first day of real rest for Captain Sigsbee and his officers since the disaster. The strain has been intense, and the comparative quiet came as

been intense, and the comparative quiet came as a blessing to all.

Chaplain Chidwick tried to make arrangements to send the body of Frederick C. Holtzer north by steamer, but found it impossible owing to the health regulations.

The body found last Friday was identified today as that of Jigos, the coppersmith, a German. One of the bodies found yesterday is still unidentified, but Captain Chidwick has a careful description of the tattooing on the arms and hopes to find some one who will recognize that.

The divers have shared in the day of rest.

Many Americans attended church this morning, and more were present at a builtight this afternoon.

Lieutenant-Commander West, Rear-Admiral

Many Americans attended church this morning, and more were present at a buildight this afternoon.

Lieutenant-Commander West, Rear-Admiral Bicard's chief of staff, who came on the Mascotte yesterday, returned on the same vessel to Key West. The story that he brought important dispatches in cipher to Consul-General Lee is untrue. It is denied by General Lee himself. Lieutenant-Commander West, it is believed, simply brought dispatches for the Court of Inquiry, authorizing it to go to Key West.

Senator Proctor has been exploring the city to-day. He took breakfast with Miss Clara Barton at her suburban residence, and, with other Americans, witnessed the usual noon distribution of relief to the reconcentrados. No arrangements have been made for calls by Senator Proctor upon General Blanco and the other Spanish officials, but it is expected that he will call informally upon several during the week. Consul-General Lee will accompany him.

The report that Captain Sigsbee and the officers of the Maine will be examined in the Admiralty Court to-morrow is probably untrue, as they have not been asked to testify, but the United States officials believe that Spain has a moral right to make such an examination.

American divers, under Captain Sigsbee's direction, will be at work on the wreck at the same time as the Spanish divers, and will afford them such help an is consistent in viewing the ecudition of wreckage under water.

ACTIVITY AT A SPANISH DOCKYARD. Ferrol, Feb. 27.-The work of naval construction with the greatest activity at the arsenal and dock-

Hood's Often change the whole aspect of life by their prompt, healthful action upon the stomach, kidneys and howels. They actually make life worth living. 25c.

SENATOR PROCTOR'S VISIT.

THE IMPORTANCE ATTACHED TO IT IN HAVANA.

MAY SEE IF THERE IS A WAY OUT OF THE CUBAN TROUBLES BY MEDIATION OF THE UNITED STATES-WAITING FOR THE VIZCATA.

Havana, Feb. 26 (via Key West, Feb. 27) enator Proctor's arrival has caused unusual in terest, because his coming was preceded by the announcement that his mission was that of a semi-official representative of President McKinley. He disclaims such responsibility and insist that he has extended his journey from Florida for the purpose of looking around. His trip was planned before the Maine catastrophe and has no bearing on that incident. However, the importance of Senator Proctor's visit, though it is unofficial, is appreciated. He has been calling on Consul-General Lee and the naval officers today, and will pay his respects to Captain-General Blanco and the Spanish authorities. It is known that the Senator is in a receptive frame of mind. He will hear opinions, official and otherwise, on whether or not there is a possibility of way out through the mediation of the United States. Later he may make suggestions. Senator Proctor will also probably visit the interior of the island, though he may have no formal conference with the insurgents in the field. It is certain that information given to Senator Procter can be laid before the President without official formalities.

Whether or not anything leading to mediation or peaceful intervention by the United States will grow out of Senator Proctor's inquiries cannot be immediately determined. The insurgents are ready to accept mediation if it recognizes independence as the basis of the negotiations. They would consent to an armistice, with the United States guaranteeing that it was to arrange terms of indemnity to Spain. The whole trouble is in bringing the Spanish Government to accepting mediation, possibly, as an alternative to war. The solution of this question lies in Spain. Senator Proctor's observations, however, will enable him to judge the temper of the Spanish classes in Cuba on that subject.

WATCHING FOR THE VIZCAYA.

The arrival of the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya is awaited with extreme interest. It is possible that the arrival of the warship will be made the occasion for a demonstration of Intransigentes and Volunteers. The Government cannot well forbid a demonstration of Spanish loyalty. The occasion will afford an excellent opportunity to measure the feeling of the Spanish classes. The authorities are disquieted over the prospect of riotous proceedings before the Vizcaya's arrival. They seem to fear something from the Volunteers on Sunday. Troops, both cavalry and infantry, have been brought in from the country

THE NAVAL INQUIRY

The Naval Board shifts its inquiry to Key West temporarily. While it is holding sessions there the work of the divers will go forward, and something may be done toward raising portions of the wreck of the Maine. Additional divers arrived to-day. Members of the Board discourage laying too much stress on what the divers are doing or drawing positive conclusions from their labors. Nevertheless, they have found the forward magazine intact, and have been bringing up powder which was not likely to have remained powder if the explosion had been an internal one. Much of the evidence leads to support the belief of an explosion produced by a submarine mine. The inquiries of the Board are directed along a line to bring out facts bearing on that point. The proof is neither final nor positive, but it is strong enough to make the theory of an accident a growing improbability. Until the hull and plates can be examined no conclusive opinion can be formed. That may be determined by the time the Board returns to Havana. Captain Sampson and his associates are aware of the impatience with which the resuit of the inquiry is awaited in the United States, but their labors are too momentous in consequence to be hurried.

HOW LIEUTENANT JENKINS DIED. THE SURVIVING FIREMAN OF THE MAINE GIVES

Washington, Feb. 27 .- William Gartrell, the only surviving fireman on the battle-ship Maine, has written two letters home to his brother, George Gartrell, of this city. In his description of the explosion Gartrell gives the first authentic account of the death of Lieutenant Jenkins, and he relates in a graphic way the manner in which the Lieutenant met his death.

"About 9:40 o'clock," he says, "I was crossing the third lower deck, and was preparing to turn in when of a sudden a terrific explosion oc curred, and when I staggered to my feet I found myself in the dark. There was one light in the distance and I made toward that. On the way I met Lieutenant Jenkins and a soldier named Garnett.

"We made for the ladder, and the ship was rapidly filling with water. We reached the hatch-hole, and the water was gaining on us Garnett said 'We're lost,' and seemed about to give up, but Lieutenant Jenkins, who was the last man to reach the ladder and who was following, said: 'Go ahead. Don't give up.' Garnett squeezed through and pulled me after him. As I fell upon the deck I heard Lieutenant Jenkins cry 'My God, I am drown-

ing! and I remember nothing more.

"A wardroom boy, named McCann, saw me lying there, and, picking me up, threw me overboard. The water revived me, and I swam

FAMINE IN SPANISH PROVINCES. BREAD RIOTS OF DAILY OCCURRENCE AT SALA-MANCA.

London, Feb. 28.-The Madrid correspondent of "The Times" says:

"There is an appalling scarcity of food in many provinces of Spain. The price of wheat is unprecedentedly high. Bread riots are of daily occurrence at Salamanca, and it is feared that martial law will be proclaimed."

SENOR BERNABE STARTS FOR AMERICA. SPAIN'S MINISTER WILL START FROM GIBRALTAR THE RECIPROCITY NEGOTIATIONS.

Madrid, Feb. 27 .- Senor Polo y Bernabe, the new Spanish Minister to the United States, has started for Gibraltar on his way to New-York. He is fully empowered to continue the reciprocity treaty negotiations. The Government is anxious to secure firm bases for commercial and political relations with the United States before May 1, in case the pacification of Cuba should not have made progress before the rainy season

It is an open secret that both the Home and Colonial Governments consider the preservation of friendly relations with the United States as no less important in the pacification of Cuba than the military operations and the unofficial negotiations to induce the insurgent leaders to accept autonomy.

HURRY ORDER ON THE ALLIANCE. SHE MUST BE READY FOR SEA SERVICE BY APRIL 1.

rtsmouth, N. H., Feb. 27.-The first positive or ders received at the Portsmouth Navy Yard since the blowing up of the Maine were received to-day, when orders came to send the Alliance to sea on April 1. She will be put in first-class repair by that

EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY OF MEXICO. Mexico City, Feb. 27.-The excitement over the ropability of war between the United States and Spain continues, and the wildest rumors have been current, including the statement that war had been actually declared.

There is a project on foot here for settling colonies of persecuted Jews from Europe in the State of Chihuahua and other sections of this country.

Keep in mind that Scott's Emulsion contains the hypo-

phosphites. These alone make it of great value for all affections of the

nervous system. It also contains glycerine, a most valuable, soothing and healing agent. Then there is the cod-liver oil, acknowledged by all physicians as the best remedy for poor blood and loss

in weight. These three great remedial agents blended into a creamy Emulsion, make a remarkable ception tissue builder.

50e. and \$1.00, all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York

ALL QUIET AT WASHINGTON

NO NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAINE INVESTIGATION.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY TO GO ON WITH ITS WORK AT KEY WEST-THE NEW SPANISH MINISTER TO SAIL FROM GIB

Washington, Feb. 27 .- The usual Sunday quiet was not broken to-day b, any important developments in connection with the Maine disaster. Captain Crowninshield, chief of the Navigation Bureau, came to his office in the Navy Department to open the Department mail and a few unimportant telegrams. A dispatch from Havana confirmed the press reports that the Court of Inquiry left that place last night on the Mangrove for Key West. The State Department received nothing from Consul-General Lee during the day. The only dispatch of consequence reaching that Department was from Minister Rockhill, at Athens, briefly stating that an attempt had been made on the life of King George, but without serious results. Five shots were

fired by the would-be assassin, none of them

Up to 6 o'clock the dispatches of the Navy Department were taken to the officials of the Department, and were not regarded as of sufficient consequence to send to the Secretary. Mr. Long said the Court of Inquiry would now proceed with its work at Key West, examining the witnesses there in accordance with its original plans. No definite information had been received as to how much time would be taken with the rquiry there or what the next step would be. Mr. Long stated that the Department was today in possession of no more information on the cause of the disaster than it was imme diately after the occurrence, and that no evidence had been received up to the present time showing that the disaster was caused by design, During the afternoon the Secretary received a call from Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, who assured him that an examination of the map used to show mines in Havana Harbor disclosed

that no such mines were on the map. Senor Du Bosc, the Spanish Charge d'Affaires, to-day received a dispatch from the Minister of State at Madrid, saying that the new Minister to the United States, Senor Folo y Bernabe, will sail to-morrow, from Gibraltar. This will bring him to Washington in about ten days. At Gibraltar he will take one of the German line of transatlantic steamers touching at that point. The credentials of the new Minister will be presented soon after his arrival, and it is expected that his first attention will be given to the new commercial treaty between the United States and Spain, with particular reference to Cuba. His service as Chief of the Commercial Bureau of the Foreign Office has given him charge of thd details leading up to the negotiation of this treaty, and he will come sharing the earnest desire of the Sagasta Administration to put through this matter with the least delay possible. Minister Woodford has been carrying on the

negotiations with the authorities at Madrid, and they are well along toward completion.

Beyond the foregoing dispatch, Señor Du Bosc received no news to-day from Havana or Madrid. He expressed satisfaction at the more conservative tone of the public sentiment within the last few days. Press reports from Madrid stated that the authorities were jubilant over the receipt of important favorable information from Havana. Señor Du Bosc could shed no light on the nature of this information.

In other quarters, however, the impression prevailed that this information did not refer to the Maine inquiry, but concerned the general

prevailed that this information did not refer to the Maine inquiry, but concerned the general conduct of the insurrection in Cubs. There have been strong indications of late that the autonomist Cabinet, under the leadership of Govin, who is the recognized force of that body, would endeavor to make terms with the Separatist wing, and in turn secure the co-operation of the insurgents in a movement to conclude the war. How far this is possible is not known here, although it has been expected that Govin would succeed in effecting a reconciliation. There has been added reason for this belief within the last few days, owing to the fierce attacks made on few days, owing to the fierce attacks made on Govin by some of the irreconcilable elements. He repelled these and repudiated an alleged let-ter, in which he was reported to have attacked Premier Sagasta.

AT THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD. PREPARATIONS TO PUT FOUR VESSELS IN COM-MISSION.

Philadelphia, Feb. 27 (Special).-League Island Navy Yard swarmed with visitors to-day, in consequence of the report from Washington that the cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis, the doubleturreted monitor Miantonomoh and the ram Katahdin had been ordered to go into commission with Both cruisers have skeleton crews aboard, while the monitor has been lying at her dock for several years and the Katahdin since last winter.

None of the naval officials at the yard would say anything relating to the future movements of the vessels, but from workmen it was learned that the commission orders had been issued. This was borne out by the fact that all day a large force of men in the construction and repair departments were actively at work on the Miantonomoh and the Katahdin. Visitors were kept off these vessels. and only those having friends among the officers and crew of the cruisers were allowed on board. The repairs to the monitor are all of a minor nature, and will be completed by Tuesday. Over twenty men have already been detailed for her,

nature, and will be completed by Judsday. Over twenty men have already been detailed for her, and it is said her full complement of 159 will be made up as rapidly as possible.

A large force of men were busy on the Katahdin improving her ventilating apparatus and fitting her with steam pires. This work will only take a few days. Sunday work at League Island is unusual, and to-day's activity is taken to indicate that the Navy Department intends to get the vessels there ready for sailing at a moment's notice. Late this afternoon sieam was got up on board the monitor for the purpose of testing her boilers and machinery. In one of the lofts nearly one hundred men were at work on small spars and boat fittings. Everything is shipshape on the Minneapolis and Columbia, and, beyond filling up their complement of officers and men and taking on coal and provisions, nothing remains to be done. This will consume about five days at the most, and then both vessels will be ready for active service.

The work of enlisting men will continue until orders to stop have been received from Washington. Captain Casey, the commandant, said he did not know for what vessels the men now being enlisted are wanted. The roster was simply being filled up, and he did not know how many men were wanted or where the recruits will be assigned.

Finest Flavor. Fairest Price.



PRAISE FOR THE PRESIDENT.

DR. PARKHURST COMMENDS HIS COURSE AND THE MODERATION OF THE MASS OF THE PEOPLE.

the course of his sermon yesterday the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, said: There are two dangers against which the pulpit has to guard in times of local or National disquiet.
One is the danger of saying too much and the other

is the danger of seeming indifference to matters of current concern, and of a seeming surrender of the large responsibility which attaches to the pulpit the large responsibility which attaches to the pupit in all questions which connect intimately with the profound well-being of the people and the times. "In bringing the matter of our present disturbed National condition into distinct sanctuary notice, I do so in recognition of the fact that to assemblies of men and women such as gather in our churches of men and women such as gather in our churcher belongs in the first instance the duty of setting

the pace for general public sentiment and opinion And in saying that it is to such as you, first, that this responsibility attaches I would not make ex-ception of our governmental authorities at Wash-"So far as relates to the definite ascertainment

of facts, that, of course, is a duty incumbent upon the General Government in a way that it can devolve on no one else, and that duty the general Government is conscientiously and dignifiedly dis-charging. But as to the kind of moral reception that is to be accorded to those facts when ascertained, and as to the moral tone in which the music of the action is to be played, that is a thing

music of the action is to be played, that is a thing that is proper to be determined, not by the President, not by the Cabinet, not by Congress, but by the moral sentiment of the Church of Jesus Christ in these United States.

"It will be wise to remind ourselves that there are two distinct questions involved in the present situation. First, what is our righteous duty toward Spain in view of Spain's attitude toward the Cubans? Second, what is our righteous duty toward Spain in view of Spain's attitude toward us? If the situation is such between Spain and Cuba that we ought as Christians to go to the relief of the Cubans, why then let us go. If the words of the Hebrews Epistie, 'Remember them that are in bonds as bound with them' means that American Christians ought to fight for oppressed Cubans and murdered Armenians, then let us send an equipped fleet to Havana and dispatch another fleet of the same kind to the Bosporus.

bonds as bound with them means that Australians ought to fight for oppressed Cubans and murdered Armenians, then let us send an equipped fleet to Havana and dispatch another fleet of the same kind to the Bosporus.

"Another pertinent thought under present circumstances is that every little while we find ourselves in frictional relations with some existing National power or other. Not a great while ago it was England that we thought had committed an affront, and if the sentiment of earnest and self-contained people had not promptly and very emphatically asserted itself, we might in a few days have become committed and involved to a degree that withdrawal and pacific adjustment would have been impossible. War would have been declared if the country had yielded to the solicitations of some of the same mentors that have declared themselves in war paint now.

"The present situation has brought more distinctly to the front than ever before the possibilities that are wrapped up in modern journalism. It will be conceded that our Chief Executive has comported himself with a seriousness, with a quietude of intent and with sublime consciousness of terrific responsibility that has brought honor upon himself and upon the Administration at whose head he was elected by the grace of God to stand. The same is to be said of the captain of the lifted warship, whose manly and well-phrased words of caution have been a power for peace and composure throughout the land."

Dr. Parkhurst next spoke of the sensational press, and declared that one of the metropolitan journals had throughout the trouble pandered to the debased tendencies and woilish passions of the people. "Such papers." he added, "do more to weaken us intellectually and morally and to put the masses out of condition to stand in their proper relations either to our own Government or governments abroad than the blowing up of any man-of-war abroad than the blowing up of any man-of-war solicities the sensational press, and declared the blowing up of any man-of-war abroad tha

"But with all there is in the present situation that is mortifying and that is calculated to excite solicitude, it is a great thing to be able to say that the mass of the American people hate war, love peace and the pursuits of peaceful industry, and that considerations a great deal more urgent than any that have at this date developed themselves will be necessary before the sundering of diplomatic relations with Spain or with any other Power."

THE COLORED MAN'S ATTITUDE.

In St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church (colored) last night the Rev. William H. Brooks delivered a sermon on the complications between this unity and Spain. Mr. Brooks said among other things:

"Peace purchased at the sacrifice of truth and onor is not peace. War, like corporal punishment however, should be a last resort. When every-thing else has failed, then war. But let it be war,

"The relations between the United States and Spain are terribly strained. Events have fallen thick and fast, like rain, swelling the current of mistrust, disgust and indignation. Combustibles are all about us; all that is needed is the match. These are times for soher thought, calm judgment and deliberate action. The statesman and not the politician should be in the front. The Church and not the saloon must caution as to the duty of the

"The whole history of Spain is written in blood disgrace and shame. She has persecuted - Christians, been unfair to learning, bloodthirsty to other nations, cruel toward her subjects, heartless to her foes, treacherous with her neighbors, false to her allies, a curse to her age and an abomination to the world. She is the occasion, if not the cause, of sorrowing homes throughout this land;

tion to the world. She is the occasion, if not the cause, of sorrowing homes throughout this land; of broken-hearted mothers, disconsolate widows, of fatherless children and disappointed lovers. Upon her skirt is the blood of many a brave and true American sallor lad.

"But is this Nation ready to punish Spain for her inhumanity? He that is without sin among you, let him east the first stone at her. I say, let this Nation purge itself of blood before trying to purge others. In South Carolina, Frasier B. Baker, thirty-five years after the war, in the full discharge of his duty to this United States, in the dead of night, had his home burned over him, his life taken, his family outraged and his baby killed in the arms of its mother—and all for the only crime that God permitted him to be born black. The Tribune well said that it was the work of savages and not murderers. But this kind of National disgrace is not limited to South Carolina. We read of these matters too frequently. It has shown to what depths men can stoop, even in America.

"It is the false sentiment of this country that makes such a crime possible. A fair, impartial and just sentiment does not exist toward all the people. The press, both religious and secular, with a few honorable exceptions, either condones or passes over such crimes. Many pulpits lend their quiet approval or else only make a feeble resistance.

"But war is sometimes the forerunner of peace, and the extraordinary sometimes happens. In case of war between this country and Spain, the colored or war between this country and Spain, the colored or war between this country and Spain, the colored or war between this country and Spain, the colored or war between this country and Spain, the colored or war between this country and Spain, the colored or war between this country and Spain, the colored or war between this country and Spain, the colored or war between this country and Spain, the colored or war and the extraordinary sometimes happens.

and the extraordinary sometimes happens. In case of war between this country and Spain, the colored man will be true to himself and loyal to his country."

WHAT THOMAS DIXON WOULD DO.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, jr., preached yesterday morning at the Academy of Music on the theme "The Good that Will Come Out of the Maine." His audience cheered his remarks many times. He

said among other things: "If it shall be proved that the Spanish Govern-

"If it shall be proved that the Spanish Government was responsible, either directly or indirectly, for the destruction of the Maine, we are not going to declare war—war is already begun. No trick can stay the mighty hand of this great Nation. We'll sweep Spain from the ocean, we'll tear her flag down from every colony, and we'll dictate terms of peace in Madrid.

"If Spain is not connected with the disaster, it makes no difference in the substantial issue. The fact remains that the harbor of Havana is not safe for American ships—and only ninety miles from Key West—and for that reason Cuba must be free. Our mangled sallor boys sleep beneath the sod to-day, but their souls go marching on, and there are ten millions more ready to die as they died! Let the trimmers, gamblers and tricksters take notice. There is but one atonement Spain can make—to give Cuba her freedom."

WHAT DR. EATON SAID.

The first of a series of Lenten sermons was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, of the Church of the Divine Paternity, yesterday morning. The subject was "What Can the Church Do for You?" and in the course of his remarks he said:

The Church affords comfort and inspiration. There is a worthy and an unworthy comfort. False comfort says, 'Pain is not real and suffering not actual.' but let the saliors who in the midst of darkness and explosion went down in the darkened waters of Havana harbor answer whether it is so or not. The Christian Church says that God is in every storm and disaster, and pain endures but for a day, but bravery and goodness find joy in the morning. The desire for consolation springs in the heart of the lowly and the afficted, and the oppressed deserves an answer." The Church affords comfort and inspiration.

FAIRNESS IN INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS. The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, in the Church of the Messiah, Park-ave, and Thirty-fourth-st., yesterday morning preached a sermon on the sub-ject, "Morality Natural, Not Statutory," taking his text from St. Luke, xii, 57: "And why even of your-selves judge ye not what is right." He said in part: "So you find, as you study the growth of the moral nature of man, that it is confined at first to the family, then to the patriarchal family, then the tribe; but the fiction of kinship is still kept up, and,

while the member of the primeval tribe feels he has no right to rob or murder within the limits of his tribe, he has no compunction whatever about robbing or murdering or injuring the members of some other tribe. So the moral principle in its practica of the tribe, which does not go beyond tribal limits. We see now that principle works still in the world from the beginning clear up to the highest reaches which we have as yet attained.

"Let me give you a practical illustration of its

Me Gibbon & Co. Opening.

Old Firm in their New Store. Show Rooms on two spacious floors, with light the finest in the City. New Soods in every Department.

Values exceptional and include recent purchases made before last Tariff was pas:ed.

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Broadway and Nineteenth Street. Side entrances for Pairons in Carriages.

What are the relations in which we stand to-day toward Spain? I have unbounded admiration for the patience, on the whole, for the justice, the sense of right, which characterize the American people. I doubt if there is another nation on the face of the earth to-day that would have gone through the last two or three years of our experience and maintained such an attitude of impartiality, of faithfulness, of justice, of right. And yet if we examine ourselves we shall find that it is immensely difficult for us to put ourselves in the place of a Spaniard, to look at the Cuban question from his point of view to try to be fair, to be just to him, it is immensely difficult, I say, for us to look at one of these international questions from the point of view of another race, cherishing other religious and social ideas, having another style of government."

The Rev. Henry Frank, pastor of the Metropolitan Independent Church, yesterday at the Berkeley Lyceum referred to the Maine disaster in part as

tained consistently with National honor and dignity: consistently with every principle of humanity consistently with the cessation of the barbarous shedding of innocent blood and the butchery of deshedding of innocent blood and the butchery of de-fenceless men and women. We still hope that without the declaration of war honorable peace can be maintained and the vandal descration of a heati-iful country be brought to a speedy end; but if the Spanish people, deflant to the religion which they profess, and in spite of every human and reasonable demand, still persist in violence, treachery, robbery and shameless butchery, then upon their heads let fall the terrible responsibility that calls two nations to the bloody arbitrament of war."

INSPECTING THE AUXILIARY FLEET. LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER KELLEY, HOWEVER SAYS THAT IT IS MERELY HIS REGU-

Lieutenant-Commander J. D. J. Kelley, of the United States Navy, was reported yesterday to be working night and day over the auxiliary feet of the Navy in compliance with instructions from Washington issued on account of the Maine disaster. When seen at his home, at No. 21 East Eighty-third-st., yesterday afternoon, Commander Kelley replied: "I am only doing my regular routine work. For

many years there was a Board here called The Board for Inspection of Foreign and American Merchant Vessels, the idea being to collect data of ships which would be of use to both the merchant marine and the Navy. Then it came about naturally that the Department devoted itself more to the collecting of data concerning the best American steamers, with a view to converting them into auxiliary cruisers and transports. By an act of Congress passed about 1891 this intended auxiliary fleet was divided into four classes; tended auxiliary fleet was divided into four classes: First class, those capable of twenty knots or over; second class, sixteen knots; third class, fourteen knots; fourth class, twelve knots. Certain batteries were given to it. The work has been carried on more or less regularly, and on my return from sea I was assigned to this duty. "Matters have reached a point now where nearly all important steamers on the Atlantic Coast have been inspected and their fitness for being turned into either transports or auxiliary cruisers determined, and the plans for the installation of their armament perfected in the Office of Naval Intelligence of Washington.

armament perfected in the Office of Navai Intelligence at Washington.

"The reported action of the Government in sending the guns authorized by act of Congress nearly two years ago to Brooklyn, or rather those already completed, is simply a part of the logical plan of the Department and bears no relation to the present disturbed state of affairs. The Department's general scheme has been to keep the armament, and general military stores at the sailing ports of each steamer deemed qualified to serve either as a struight or a transport. That's all I can say concefning the matter."

R. C. KERENS ON THE SITUATION.

Richard C. Kerens, of St. Louis, was seen at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday in relation to the rumors that he had been present at several confer-ences which had been recently held with relation to the possibility of a war loan. After denying the truth of these rumors, Mr. Kerens went on to say:
"I don't believe there is any occasion for alarm.
The time for hostilities has not come, and will not,
in my judgment. War should only be declared upon
great provocation, and as yet it has not come, and
it should be the last thing. We know our strength
as a Nation and will defend our honor, and the
sober, solid judgment of this country can be depended upon to do the right thing in every sense.
"A mighty Nation like this one, which is just
entering into an era of unparalleled prosperity, with
enterprises in view that will add to the greatness
of the Nation, such as the construction of the
Nicaragua Canal, the establishment of new lines
of steamships which will do the carrying business
on the seas that was once done by this country, so
that, as well as feeding the world, we shall carry
our products in our own ships to every quarter
of the globe—with all this opening before us we
should not hazard our prosperity by entering lightly into war, save for the gravest reasons.
"I leave here for Washington to-night, but return
here on railroad business in the week, and will
remain in the East ten days. I go then to St.
Louis, and later to California." truth of these rumors, Mr. Kerens went on to say:

DOES NOT FEAR THE OUTCOME.

In the Eighteenth Street Methodist Church last even the Rev. Dr. J. W. Campbell said regarding the Maine disaster:

"I do not fear the outcome. We will not go to "I do not fear the outcome. We will not go to war simply because certain inflammatory newspapers say we shall. We will not be hasty. We will counsel. I believe in every step the Government takes it will act firmly. Let us pray for those in whose hands the matter rests. Let us pray for Consul-General Lee. God bless him! His position there has been a most trying one, and he has acted in the manilest of manly ways. You may even pray for Spain, but I anticipate your prayer will be, "God help her!"

THE DEATH OF SEAMAN HOLTZER.

The name of Frederick C. Holtzer is the lates: to be added to the roll of seamen who have died s a result of the Maine disaster. He died Saturday night. One of his brothers, Albert J. Holtzer, lives at No. 1,541 Avenue A. Frederick had four

Broadway and 17th Street, N. Y. 8 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

THE OPPENHEIMER INSTITUTE FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

ANTIQUE OAK DINING CHAIRS \$2.00 45 West 23rd Street.

venture there even if leave were granted. An at-tempt will be made to bring the body to New-York for burial. EX-MINISTER TAYLOR'S VIEWS

THINKS CONGRESS SHOULD PASS THE BELLIGER-

Mobile, Ala., Feb. 27 .- Hannis Taylor, ex-Minister to Spain, when asked for his views as to the probable effect of the Maine disaster upon our relations

with Spain, said: "It is a critical moment, and I am full of anxlety lest we should be drawn into a war in a way that will put us at a great disadvantage. Even if the court of inquiry reports that the catastrophs was the result of an explosion from without and the deliberate act of somebody, it will never be possible to prove that the Spanish Government is either directly or indirectly responsible for it. If a reciamation is made it will be refused upon that ground, and we will be driven to declare war and to begin the fight. The first shot fired under such circumstances will not only put us on the defensive before the world, but it will arouse prejudice against us in Cuba itself. The end to be attained as the establishment of peace in the island without acts upon our part that will force us to declare war upon Spain upon untenable grounds. That has been my idea from the beginning.

"There can be no peace until the Spaniards are driven out, and that must be done by the insurgents themselves. We must help them to do so by moral aid, given in a lawful way. The obvious thing to do is to pass the belligerency resolution before the Maine incident can ripen into an international issue. If the House will only do that after the investigation is over and before the result is made public, we will be perfectly safe. Should Spain then declare war, upon that ground she will legal justification, and that will make all the difference in the world. When the struggle comes, even with our small Navy, it will be like a Titan striking a cripple. The matter of supreme importance is to have the fight begin without fault upon our pert." that will put us at a great disadvantage. Even if

ACTIVITY AT WATERVLIET ARSENAL ALL PROJECTILES ON HAND TO BE SHIPPED TO NEW YORK FORTS-SIX CARLOADS

TO BE SENT.

Albany, Feb. 27.-The greatest activity known since the Rebellion is now witnessed at the Watervilet Arsenal, and the entire force is working night On Friday night an order was received for the

immediate shipment of two carloads of 12-inch projectiles to Fort Hamilton with the greatest possible haste. The projectiles were boxed for shipment and yesterday afternoon they were dispatched to Fort Hamilton.

Fort Hamilton.
Orders have also been received for the shipment of all projectiles now on hand to the several forts about New-York and to forward all completed guns as speedily as possible to the proving grounds at Sandy Hook.

Such an order has not been received there since the close of the war. It is expected that at least six carleads of projectiles will be shipped during the coming week.

NO DISPATCH ABOUT SPANISH WARSHIPS. Judge Day, the Assistant Secretary of State, said at 2 o'clock this afternoon that no dispatch had been received from Minister Woodford announcing that five Spanish warships had sailed for Havana. The Assistant Secretary further said that all was quiet, and he had no news of any kind for the press.

A BENEFIT FOR RELATIVES OF VICTIMS The benefit for the relatives of the victims of the Maine disaster, arranged by "The Morning Telelast night, and there was a large gathering of peo-ple. It was announced from the stage that more than \$8.09 had been netted. Senator Thomas F. Grady delivered a memorial acdress, and many well-known actors and actresses from various com-panies contributed to the entertainment that fol-lowed. Richard Croker, Mayor Van Wyck and other Tammany men occupied boxes. graph," was given at the Metropolitan Opera-he

TOWING WRECKING BARGE TO HAVANA. The tug Underwriter, of the Boston Towboat Company, sailed yesterday from this port for Havana with the wrecking barge Chief, of the Merritt & lives at No. 1,541 Avenue A. Frederick had four with the wrecking barge Chief. of the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company, in tow. The Understands of the Maine in 1895, serving as a seaman.

A week before the disaster to the Maine his brother received a letter from him in which he said that the sailors were not permitted to go ashore, and that many of them would be afraid to

"There's the rub." (Hamlet.)

The "rub" in one hand, and the effect of it in the other. Good design for a soap "ad."—isn't it? Question of health, if nothing else, ought to make you give up this wearing washboard rubbing with soap, and take up the sensible way of washing with Pearline—soaking, boiling, rinsing. The washboard rubbing, done in the midst of soiled clothes and tainted steam is harmful to any woman. If you think it isn't

steam is harmful to any woman. If you think it isn't, you'd better think again. Willions Rearline